

# McGill Daily

VOL. VI, No. 13.

MONTRÉAL, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1916.

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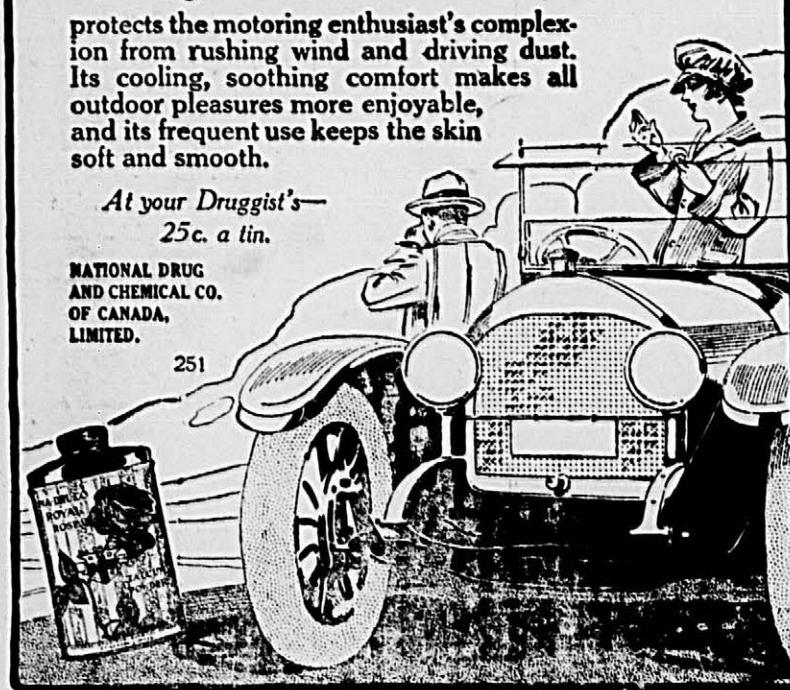
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## GRADUATE WHO WON CROSS IS AMONG MISSING

2nd Lieut. Anderson, Sci. '10,  
Believed Killed.

## OTHERS ON HONOUR ROLL.

Capt. W. B. McTaggart, Under-  
graduate in Science, Wounded  
For Second Time.

Second Lieut. Goldie Fraser Anderson, Sci. '10, the winner of the Military Cross for gallant and distinguished conduct while with the Royal Engineers, has been missing since July 19, and it is believed was killed on that date, according to information which has been received at the University. 2nd Lieut. Anderson was born in Vancouver, B.C., and after graduation from McGill with the class of Science '10, was connected with the water power development work of the Coteau Power Company at Lumby, B.C. In 1914, shortly after the declaration of war, he returned to McGill to take up post graduate work. He became a member of the University Contingent C.O.T.C., when it was reorganized by Major A. C. Geddes, and about February, 1915, went to England, where he secured a commission in the Royal Engineers. He was last heard from by Prof. E. Brown in May last, when he wrote announcing that he had been awarded the Military Cross. On July 19 he was reported missing. He was last seen by a fellow officer while engaged in special work in No Man's Land. The enemy secured the range of his position, and he was missing when the roll was called.

2nd Lieut. A. L. Levick.

Private advices received at the University tell of the death in action in the recent fighting on the Somme front of 2nd Lieut. Arthur Lascelles Levick, Arts '17 and Sci. '18, serving with one of the British regiments which have taken a large share in recent operations. 2nd Lieut. Levick was born in Dunbar, Natal, on April 4, 1894, the son of J. A. Levick. While in Montreal he resided in the Park Mance apartments, Esplanade. He played English Rugby with the McGill team in the fall of 1913.

2nd Lieut. D. H. Bellamy.

When he was seriously wounded in Macedonia recently, 2nd Lieut. David Humphrey Bellamy, Arts '17, was second Lieutenant in the 10th Devonshire Regiment. He is now undergoing treatment at Osbofne, Isle of Wight, where a former classmate, Lieut. H. A. Lalanne, 60th Battalion, C.E.F., is also a patient. 2nd Lieut. Bellamy was born in Colombo, Ceylon, in 1895, and is a son of C. O. Bellamy, Crapstone, South Devon.

Capt. W. B. McTaggart.

For the second time since he went overseas with the 12th Battery, 3rd Artillery Brigade, First Canadian Division, the name of Captain W. Broder McTaggart, a student of Science '15, appears in the casualty lists. In yesterday's list he was reported as wounded. Capt. McTaggart, who was a graduate of the Royal Military College with honors, came to McGill to take a course in Engineering. He was at his home in Clinton, Ont., when war was declared, and being a lieutenant in the militia, immediately volunteered his services. He was accepted as a subaltern in the 3rd Artillery Brigade, and went overseas with the First Division. Last year he was reported wounded and was removed to England for recovery. When he returned to the front, he was promoted captain. Capt. McTaggart took first place in his class at the graduation at the Royal Military College, and also won the Governor-General's gold medal. He is the son of George D. McTaggart, of McTaggart Brothers, bankers, Clinton, Ont.

Major G. S. Mothersill.

After nearly two years' service in France, Major George Sydney Mothersill, Med. '02, has been wounded. His name appears in yesterday's list. Major Mothersill went overseas with a medical unit of the First Canadian Division. His home is in Ottawa.

PRACTICE FOR SPORTS.

A fair crowd of prospective competitors in Friday's University meet came out to practice yesterday, despite the poor weather, and some good work was done. "Don" Smelzer was out for the sprints, weights and jumps; Hillier, sprints; Davis, sprints and jumps; Sutherland, weights and jumps; Windsor, jumps; Gerris and Chappell for the distances.

The entries for the meet are now open, and lists are to be found in the Union and Strathcona Hall. The entries close on Thursday at 6 p.m., and no entries will be accepted after this time.

### ARTS '18 ELECT OFFICERS.

The first meeting of Arts '18 for the session 1916-17, was held in the Reading Room of the Arts Building on Friday last. V. S. Green, last year's president, opened the meeting. The chief business was the election of officers.

The following were elected:  
President—V. Green.  
Vice-President—K. P. Tsolainos.  
Secretary—W. E. Blampin.  
Treasurer—L. S. Henry.

## PROF. MORIN IS NOW OFFICER OF ACADEMY.

On the proposal of M. C. E. Bonin, Consul General for France, Prof. Joseph L. Morin, of the Department of Modern Languages, Faculty of Arts, has been appointed by the French Government an officer of the Academy. This is a high distinction, and one which Prof. Morin, who is a graduate of McGill of the class of Arts '82, fully deserves. Prof. Morin has been connected with the teaching staff of the Faculty of Arts for a number of years.

## ANNUAL HARVARD GAME.

An invitation has been received by the Hockey Club to play a game in Boston. The occasion of this game is known as Canadian night, when several thousand Graduates and Canadians turn out to root for McGill. This game will be played on the annual trip to Boston and New York.

## WARN STUDENTS ABOUT DISORDER ON SPORTS' DAY

Avoid Damage and Personal Injury, says Students' Council

## RESOLUTION IS ADOPTED.

"Open" Meetings Will Be The Rule at Future Regular Sessions of the Council.

At the meeting of the Students' Council held at the McGill Union last evening, the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas for many years past it has been the custom for a struggle of some nature or other to take place between the Freshmen and Sophomores on the day set aside by the University for the holding of the inter-class sports; and

Whereas in these former struggles damage has been known to have been caused on more than one occasion to both property and persons; and

Whereas the destruction of property and the injury of persons is not in harmony with the spirit of this contest and is directly adverse to the best interests of the student body, and of the University; and

Whereas the Students' Council, although expressly disclaiming any responsibility for damage caused by the students on this or on any other occasion, includes among its functions the taking of whatever steps it may be possible for them to take to regulate the conduct of the students on all occasions in such a way as to see that the best interest of the student body of the University is most carefully protected.

### BE IT RESOLVED—

(1) That the Students' Council, while not objecting to friendly exchanges between the Freshmen and Sophomores on Sports' Day, hereby expresses its disapproval of the introduction into such a contest of any features which tend to involve the destruction of property or the infliction of personal injury. Likewise any conduct of such a nature as would tend to reflect discredit upon the student body or of the University at large.

(2) That a copy of this resolution be placed in the hands of the editor of the McGill Daily with the request that it may be given a place in the columns of our paper.

W. T. Donnelly, president of Med. '21; J. A. McDougall, president, Med. '20; R. R. Fitzgerald, president, Arts '19; D. King, president, Sci. '20, and W. E. McLean, president, Arts '20, and T. J. C. Heaney, president, Science, '19; were in attendance and urged by Frank B. Common, M.A., Law '17, president of the Students' Council, to use all their influence and discretion in observing the various clauses in the above resolution.

After years of discussion, the Students' Council last night moved in favour of "open" meetings, the following resolution being adopted:

Moved by S. J. W. Liddy, seconded by A. H. Greenwood, that, commencing with the next regular meeting of the Council, undergraduates shall be admitted to all regular meetings. Students so admitted shall not be permitted to take part in the discussions and proceedings of the Council.

Only one nomination was received for the vacant office of Arts representative to the Students' Council. Since the eligibility of this candidate had not been established, no official announcement was made in the matter. In any case the successful candidate will not take his seat until the meeting following the date set for the election—October 27.

Estimates of the Football Club, the Students' Orchestra, and the Hockey Club were presented and adopted.

The following were present: Frank B. Common, M.A., president; D. C. Smelzer, Track Club; W. H. Gerrie, Athletic Association; J. W. Rooney, Hockey Club; T. M. Richardson, Medicine Representative; A. H. Greenwood, Football Club; H. R. Morgan, McGill Union; S. J. W. Liddy, Science representative.

## BALKAN STATES GAIN STRENGTH AT TURKS' LOSS

Balkans No Longer Pawns in Hands of the Germans.

## DR. COLBY'S THIRD LECTURE

Outlines the Important Part Played by South Eastern Europe in the War.

Conditions existing in south-east Europe, when the war storm broke, were described by Dr. C. W. Colby, in the third lecture in his course on "Europe at War," delivered at the Royal Victoria College yesterday afternoon. In opening, Dr. Colby declared that it was fitting that the occasion for the war should arise in the Lower Danube, which above everywhere else in the civilized world was a region of acute danger. Turning to the development of the Balkan situation, Dr. Colby stated that after the creation of Italy and Germany as modern states, south-eastern Europe alone remained unorganized. Both Italy and Germany had, previous to this, been in a fragmentary state, and their consolidation proved a stumbling block to other states desiring expansion. The Hapsburgs of Austria, were the chief sufferers through this, since their only avenue for expansion was through the Balkan region.

The ancient desire of Russia to secure a foothold in the Balkans, and the part which Russia played as "big brother" to these states oppressed by Constantinople, was another cause of discontent in southeast Europe. In the early part of his reign Nicholas II ran a grave risk when he committed Russia in 1894-1904 to a thrust towards the Pacific. He practically tied his own hands so far as southeast Europe is concerned, at a time when the Germans were endeavoring to secure control of the situation.

The Turks' Oppression.

The growing importance of the Balkan States following their emancipation from Turkish rule was dealt with by the lecturer. The Balkan states were, prior to the Congress of Berlin, in swaddling clothes, but since then there has been a rapid advance owing to the growing weakness of Turkey. The result is that the Balkans have become ambitious, and have refused to act as pawns in the chess game of Europe. There has arisen the impression that the Balkan states do not exist for Germany, for Austria or for Russia, but for the Balkans themselves.

Speaking of the hatreds which have existed in the Balkans, Dr. Colby cited that between the Bulgars and the Serbs as the most fierce. The territories of these two countries are more important to the great Powers than either Greece or Rumania, on account of the advantages in communication. Austria has long coveted the Morava valley, and has endeavored to gain possession of Salonika to them not only a mere commercial point, but also the site of a fortified naval base.

Dr. Colby followed the labyrinth of the Balkan situation through the development of Turkey, taking up the three elements which entered closely into the situation—the Turks, the Balkans and the Great Powers. Through the interaction of these three arose the Eastern Question.

During the Turkish occupation of Macedonia, the Bulgarians and Greeks were constantly making demonstrations against them, and also fighting with one another with Salonika as their objective. In the early part of this century the condition of Macedonia was truly pitiful, and the Balkan League was formed by Bulgaria and Serbia to drive the Turks from this territory, as they held that the Great Powers had not helped matters in the past, and were not likely to do so in the future through jealousies. In this project Bulgaria and Serbia succeeded in gaining the help of Montenegro and Greece. In the difficulties which ensued, it was evident, Dr. Colby stated, that the Germans and Austrians who were behind the Turkish army did not attempt to avert the struggle, but rather welcomed the war, as they were confident it would reveal the strength of the Turkish army and wear down the efficiency of the other participants. Contrary to this opinion, the Balkan allies gained more territory than they had hoped to conquer, due to the Turkish collapse, a circumstance which proved a most disagreeable revelation to the Teutons.

In this predicament, Berlin and Vienna did all in their power to stir up strife among the successful allies. A disagreement between Greece and Bulgaria in the matter of the distribution of the territory taken from the Turks proved the cause of the second Balkan war. Without making any declaration of war, the Bulgarians attacked the other Balkan states involved, but emerged from the struggle with less booty than they would have retained under the original agreement.

Dr. Colby concluded his lecture with a discussion of the Austrian attitude in the Albanian question, and of the aims of the Germans and Austrians in the East.

## CLIP FRESHMEN'S HAIR.

Freshmen at the University of Arizona have objected to the humiliation of having their hair clipped close by the sophomores. In the first skirmish several sophos lost their superfluous hair to the freshmen.

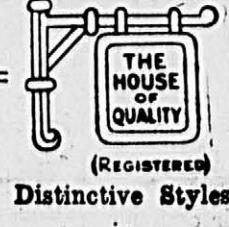
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# McGill Daily

THE ONLY COLLEGE DAILY IN CANADA.

The Official Organ of the Undergraduate Body of McGill University.

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## STUDENT EDUCATORS.

It has been frequently said that "parents send their children to school to be taught by the teachers, but the scholars really educate themselves." Adding to this the usual grain of salt we find on digestion that the statement contained a certain amount of truth, and from school we can ascend to the college and the university.

That there is an education necessary and useful which cannot be had from books is a fact that we think will be generally admitted. No doubt, books are at once our friends, companions and instructors. They are our delight when prosperity happily smiles, and our inseparable comforters when adversity threatens. They are the legacies of genius which are felt to mankind to descend generation after generation, instructing the mind, softening the heart and elevating the soul. But is there anyone who has spent his life with books that has not at some time observed wisdom without history, subtlety without mathematics, depth without natural philosophy, gravity without our morals, and ability to argue without rhetoric or logic? And this is no mystery, for the men in whom these things are found know much because they have lived much. So indeed it is with the student. The rough, and inexperienced youth, though invariably treated with kindness and respect, has still much to endure on entering college. But in a few months this is all over; the polishing, the squaring, the rounding off is finished and he emerges a wiser and a better man. His relations with those around him are completely altered. He has learned for the first time the true and practical significance of patience and perseverance. When this stage is reached the real course of student education begins.

The students of McGill, coming as they do from different parts of the Dominion, and in fact from the adjoining Republic, bring with them the customs and habits of their people, some of which they not only retain intact, but even persuade the student body to adopt, while others they sacrifice in acquiring better. Perhaps one of the most common grounds of conflict is that of nationality. A love of country is a commendable feature in everyone, but it should not be carried to such an extreme as to become national prejudice, which is one of the greatest obstacles to real progress. The most effective remedy is mutual intercourse, and in no other place can this remedy be applied half so easily as in college, for there the students from the very nature of their work are forced to co-mingle, to speak and live together. They form their own societies, choose their own officers, and play their own games. They meet to discuss, to plan and to encourage. In short they govern and are governed, they respectfully command and obey, and all this cannot but produce the most desirable effects. Not only do natural prejudices cease, but attachments strong and enduring are formed where they are the least expected.

Our great need in life is not so much something to do, as a true and reliable friend who will incite us to do all that we can. Some people are of the belief that unless a student is pouring over his books he is idling away his time. An active, vigorous, inquiring mind can never be said to be idle. The greatest idea often come to us during our moments of recreation. It was thus that Watt, as he sat in his chimney corner, apparently idle, discovered the application of steam. So of Newton and the laws of gravity. Do not let us therefore say that boys are wasting their time if they occasionally abandon their books for the more pleasing exercises of the campus.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

The motion passed by the Students' Council at its regular meeting last night sets at rest a discussion which was given a great amount of prominence last year among the students. It was agitated at that time that the Council in conducting its meetings behind closed doors was not acting in the right spirit. The Council met this plea by holding one open meeting a month. It will be remembered that at the first of these open meetings only one student who was not a member of the Council attended. Later on this attendance increased somewhat. According to the latest ruling every regular meeting will be an "open" meeting and undergraduates will be allowed to attend but not take part in the discussions. The rule has its advantages. Students will be able to see that men whom they elected are attending to the affairs of the faculties which they represent and rulings of the Council may not come in for criticism when it is known what discussion preceded their adoption.

There seems to be some misapprehension on the part of the Theological students about the University as to their standing in the C.O.T.C. This has probably arisen from the fact that they are not, unlike the others of the University, required to take the drill. In an interview with Capt. Simpson, the Adjutant of the Battalion, he praised the work of the platoon of theologians, in last year's battalion in the highest possible terms and characterized them as very hard-working and efficient. He wishes the Theological students to understand that he is exceedingly desirous of having as many of them in this year's battalion as possible, as he believes them to be a fine addition to the organization. The Theological students will drill with the fourth company.

## LIFE INSURANCE.

**LESS WHISKEY NEXT YEAR.**  
By an arrangement between the British Government and the whiskey distilling industry in regard to the coming season's output of the Scotch and Irish distilleries, the Scotch distillers will be restricted to an output of 70 per cent. on the last five years average production of malt whiskey. The arrangement in Ireland is practically a 30 per cent. reduction on last year's output. This arrangement does not include the large grain distilleries in neither country, which are at present working almost exclusively on spirits for war purposes.

It is understood that the main object of this restriction is the saving of shipping tonnage, to be utilized for the importation of food products and other necessities. Normally a large quantity of foreign barley is used for the distillation of spirits.

Belle—They say that Jimmy makes far approaches than any man in club.

I should say he does! The time I met him I lent him twenty dollars.

## THE EDITOR'S MAIL.

ED. NOTE.—While we have two supposed authors of the story "It," published by the "Daily" last week, answering to Phryne's letter, the one signed "Frankenstein" is from the author of the story. The other is undoubtedly from an imposter, very probably, the representative of some matrimonial agency, as the context would seem to imply.

My dear Miss Phryne.—As Moses said in the beginning, "All men are equal," and as the whale is the largest amphibious animal, I venture to take my pen in hand.

I am of a poetic and affectionate nature, with a human weakness for the peroxide brand. (I gather from the tone of your letter that you are one of those passionate blondes.) I don't like your name—it calls up vaguely unpleasant associations, but that can easily be changed. When I know you better, I shall call you Priscilla, that having a more moral sound.

Will you meet me on the steps of the Engineering Building at noon on Wednesday, wearing a yellow tulip. You will know me by the red rose in my button hole. Object, matrimony, Yours, yours alone.

ARDENS.

P.S.—Don't forget to bring your own carfare.

Dear Phryne.—Your letter, which is full of a not unpleasant flattery, was a complete surprise to me. Persons who think for themselves are always rare—especially in a university. There are all sorts of people in McGill; people who play football, and people who read books; and people who act plays; and people who win medals; but not people who think. And therefore I hope you will not change your mind, but will write to me as you promised to do. In my letters I shall talk a great deal about books—about arts and science and books—about men and women and books—about "cabbages and kings" and anything else you like, and books.

I was particularly surprised to find that you were an admirer of Tolstoy. Most young ladies attend lectures in English literature, and read writers with whom manner is less important than manner. Tolstoy is different; his manner is so original that his manner doesn't matter. Yet his savage vigor and his semi-Semitic philosophy are scarcely what would appeal to the average woman. One R. V. C. student, with unconscious quaintness, said to me: "Tolstoy reminds me of Victoria Cross." You know, I presume, who Victoria Cross is. And you, a woman, like Tolstoy, Strange! In fact I am beginning to doubt whether you are a woman at all, for your style is decidedly masculine. However, it is no affair of mine.

What puzzles me most about Tolstoy is his belief in survival after death, although he must have known that psychologists considered this an outworn superstition. Now I myself rejected this belief years ago, and for a reason which most people never think of. I will tell you what I mean. There is a fact which we all shut our eyes to, and that is the inequality of human beings. Life is like a great orchestra, in which someone must act as leader, and someone must play the drum. Why can't we all be first violins? Emerson is one of the few, the very few, writers who have noticed this. "The radical tragedy of nature seems to be the distinction of More and Less. How can Less not feel the pain; how not feel indignation or malice towards More?" I think Less does feel the pain, only he tells himself—poor soul! what else can he do? that life is short and it is better not to think of such things. If the human personality does not die, however, Less will continue to feel the pain through all eternity. Don't you think that immortality is a most undesirable, a most fearful thing? If you are a atheist you cannot believe in it for God would not be so cruel. It is a fact which you must not believe in, for (to quote Emerson again), "I am my brother and my brother is me," and we are all parts of one great Whole—I guess I'd better stop right here, for you must be getting tired of this. Oh, yes! There is something else I intended to say. You talk as if you had made a study of the revolutionary economists. May I ask you to expound some of their principles to me? What is socialism? What are the arguments for and against it? (You see there are some things I do NOT know.)

For the present I shall sign myself, FRANKENSTEIN.

McGILL AT WAR.

No more the plunging line of red and white.  
Wins mud and glory as on fields of old;  
Silent the stand whence rooters' anthems roll'd,  
As heaved and charged the heroes in the fight...

Sober, not sad, they who now claim Her right;  
Proud in the thought of what these years have told  
Of many sons who, leaving Her safe fold,  
Went forth to bleed for Freedom's sacred light.

Well may we dream of deeds the Past has known,  
For name alone is in us here to-day,  
And Her true might is striving far away.

Forever where the Empire's flag is blown,  
Heading thro' war's red night toward peaceful dawn.  
The men of Old McGill toll gladly on.

MEMORIAL TO KITCHENER.

LONDON, England.—The King's reply to the address of the House of Commons in favour of the erection of a monument to Lord Kitchener was as follows:

I have received your address praying that I will give directions for a monument to be erected, at the public expense, to the memory of Field-Marshal Earl Kitchener, with an inscription expressing the admiration of the House of Commons for his illustrious military career and its gratitude for his devoted service to the state, and assuring me that you will make good the expense attending the same. I will gladly give directions to carry into effect the proposal to do honor to a most distinguished servant of the state, who has achieved so much for the country in this great crisis of its history.

"My wife and I," said the little man to the subscription clerk, "are going to spend a few weeks with her people at Blank's Corners, and I want you to mail my paper to me."

"Yes, sir," said the clerk. "What name, please?"

"Well—er—to make sure of my getting it I guess you had better address it: 'Mary Blank's husband, Blank's Corners, Pennsylvania.'"

"I don't think we ought to do that. We can't afford it."

"I know we can't; but we can't afford to let anybody know that we can't afford to do it, either."—Detroit Free Press.

## CHINESE PROFESSOR IN OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, Ont.—An interesting visitor to Ottawa is Wing Kwong Chung, M.A., dean and professor of Chinese at the Canton Christian College, located near the city of Canton, China.

Professor Chung, says the Citizen, is passing through Ottawa on his way home to China after having spent two years in the United States and Canada. For the first year of his visit he studied higher education at Columbia University, New York, and afterward travelled extensively on the American continent, visiting the colonies of China and getting them interested in the work being done for the benefit of the future Chinese peoples by such institutions as the Canton Christian College. Professor Chung found his emigrant countrymen greatly interested in what he had to tell them, and he had no difficulty in forming chapters in each city, the objects of which were to work for the support of the college.

In speaking to a Citizen reporter, Professor Chung referred to the 600 Chinese students who were scattered throughout Europe studying at colleges at the outbreak of the war. Many of these desired to come to Canada, but could not owing to the restrictions imposed by the Canadian Government on Chinese student emigration. Professor Chung said he was deeply sorry that such enforcement was enacted by the Government.

"Western education has made wonderful progress among the Chinese people during the past 15 years," said Professor Chung. "I am not speaking for southern China, but for the whole of China, for the north, like the south, has come to realize the immense benefits of western civilization. The expansion is due to the wonderful work of the Christian colleges, and to the knowledge carried home by the hundreds of Chinese young men who go abroad to study, and come home to become teachers, doctors or lawyers."

Professor Chung said there are over 1,000 Chinese students in the universities of the United States.

## JANITOR CHANGES RESIDENCE.

John Hennelly, formerly janitor of the New Medical Building, and now janitor of the Old Medical Building, has changed his address from 280 Bibernia St. to 73 Coleraine St., Point St. Charles.

## NEW MARCONI INVENTIONS.

LONDON, England.—Presiding at the annual meeting of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company, held recently, Godfrey Isaacs said that Mr. Marconi's invention of a simple installation to put an end to all danger of collision at sea in darkness or in fog represented but a part of his latest work. His new inventions would prove as epoch-making in the progress of the art of wireless telegraphy as was the now world-famous patent known as the four sevens of 1900. Mr. Marconi had recently visited Great Britain and described to Godfrey Isaacs the nature of his new research work in Italy, which concerns new developments in the practice of wireless telegraphy and telephony over both long and short distances. A shareholder remarked that those who watched the papers could see that the premium for war risks for shipping had decreased by two-thirds. "We don't know what the reason is," he added, "but there is."

## FEDERAL SUFFRAGE IN CANADA.

If the women of the United States do not hurry their sisters in Canada will have the ballot first. Like our own country, equal suffrage has so far flourished in the western provinces only, but the indications are that before long all of the dominion, save Quebec, and those on the seaboard, will grant the franchise to the women. Several Ontario politicians are reported to have been won over, and others are wavering. The Globe of Toronto says that Parliament is under no constitutional limitation as to suffrage, and a dozen words in the form of a statute would safeguard the right of women to vote at federal election in provinces in which they vote for members of the legislature.

The number of members allotted to each province is fixed not by the number of voters, but by the total population in relation to that of Quebec, which has sixty-five members. The war is in part responsible for the suffrage agitation in Ontario, the women, in common with those of England, feeling that their sacrifices and work have entitled them to a larger share in deciding public matters. It is not expected that suffrage will make any headway in Quebec, however, as the conservative character of the people is decidedly against the extension of the vote to women.—Chicago Tribune.

Sober, not sad, they who now claim Her right;

Proud in the thought of what these years have told  
Of many sons who, leaving Her safe fold,

Went forth to bleed for Freedom's sacred light.

Well may we dream of deeds the Past has known,  
For name alone is in us here to-day,  
And Her true might is striving far away.

Forever where the Empire's flag is blown,  
Heading thro' war's red night toward peaceful dawn.

The men of Old McGill toll gladly on.

MEMORIAL TO KITCHENER.

LONDON, England.—The King's reply to the address of the House of Commons in favour of the erection of a monument to Lord Kitchener was as follows:

I have received your address praying that I will give directions for a monument to be erected, at the public expense, to the memory of Field-Marshal Earl Kitchener, with an inscription expressing the admiration of the House of Commons for his illustrious military career and its gratitude for his devoted service to the state, and assuring me that you will make good the expense attending the same. I will gladly give directions to carry into effect the proposal to do honor to a most distinguished servant of the state, who has achieved so much for the country in this great crisis of its history.

"My wife and I," said the little man to the subscription clerk, "are going to spend a few weeks with her people at Blank's Corners, and I want you to mail my paper to me."

"Yes, sir," said the clerk. "What name, please?"

"Well—er—to make sure of my getting it I guess you had better address it: 'Mary Blank's husband, Blank's Corners, Pennsylvania.'"

"I don't think we ought to do that. We can't afford it."

"I know we can't; but we can't afford to let anybody know that we can't afford to do it, either."—Detroit Free Press.

## LORD DERBY ON THE WAR.

LONDON, England.—In a recent interview, Lord Derby, Under-Secretary of State for War, discussed the attitude of the British people toward the present conflict, and the work of the British army in the field. Lord Derby expressed the utmost confidence in the ultimate issue of the war and testified to the enthusiasm of all ranks and classes of the army fighting for that issue. He also emphasized the complete unity of the nation in the support given to the army.

Dealing with the aims of the war, he remarked that the objects of Great Britain in the war were well known to all the world, including the United States. They were not fighting for any territory in Europe—their object was simply to prevent the Prussian type of conduct exemplified in the sinking of the Lusitania, the atrocities in Belgium and other places, and the starving of prisoners of war, in all of which German responsibility has been definitely proved by observers of non-British nationality, from dominating the whole world. The United States, he proceeded, is vitally interested in this aim, and England will require American help in achieving it, not of course during the war, but afterwards, to render such occurrences as I have named from happening again.

In this country all classes are united in pursuance of this aim, Lord Derby confidently continued. The war has healed up all disagreements in face of the common danger. Mr. Redmond's recent statement in the House that his attitude towards the war was unaltered and unalterable, is typical of the whole nation's unity. "If I myself had been told two years ago that I should be working with Mr. Lloyd George in the War Office I should have been skeptical. Now we have only one object—to work for the successful prosecution of the war."

Touching upon the Irish question, Lord Derby said the settlement being made was a piece of domestic detail purely and simply. "I am sorry," said his Lordship, very earnestly, "extremely sorry that the recent rebellion occurred, and all the more that it may give neutral countries the impression that there is disunity in our country, which is far from being the case." Lord Derby was enthusiastic in his undisguised admiration of the spirit of confidence among the British troops in the field. He had, he said, been out to the front only a fortnight previously and had seen many of the new armories at work, especially those from his own county of Lancashire, for whom he had a slight, and he maintained legitimate, partiality. His Lordship gave his opinion that voluntary soldiers made better fighters than those obtained under a conscript system. In spite of the fact that he had always been a keen advocate of a system of national service, yet he was convinced of the superiority of the man who came forward as a soldier of his own free will. In the British army, he went on to say, the proportion of conscripts was very small, less than 10 per cent, but when the British soldier was compared with the German, it could easily be seen that the volunteer was superior man for man. What was lost in discipline through the short training of the volunteers was fully compensated for by increased keenness. This important factor in the course of 15 months had enabled a British artillery, formed of men who were previously clerks and commercial men, to be trained to such a high state of efficiency

**Gathering**  
**ROSE QUESNEL**

**Native Canadian Tobacco**

About 30 days after the tops have been removed the tobacco plants show yellow spots on the leaves and the veins become brittle. The crop is then ready to be harvested and the planter is careful to secure it before any autumnal frost occur, for the plant is among the first to feel its injurious influence. Judgment is also required in cutting the plants, and this operation is consigned to the best and most judicious hands employed in the culture. Each person so employed being provided with a strong sharp knife, proceeds along the respective rows of plants, and selects only such plants as appear fully ripe, leaving the rest a short time longer. After being cut, a half dozen leaves are spliced on a stick set in the earth so that the leaves will wilt. This requires from 4 to 5 hours during favorable weather and then the crop is hauled to the drying barn. Particular care is exercised in handling the leaves so as not to damage them in any way. It is no wonder then that tobacco produced by such scientific and improved methods of culture is of such fine texture and color, and possesses such invaluable smoking qualities that it is often taken for imported tobacco. It is this tobacco which enters into the making of

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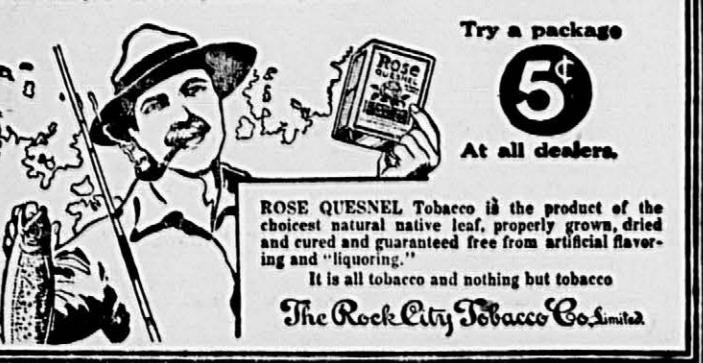
and which has contributed to make it the finest, smoothest, coolest and most satisfying tobacco on the market. If you have never tried smoking native tobacco, try Rose Quesnel and you will be surprised at its goodness.

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HERE are few national institutions of more value and interest to the country than the Royal Military College of Canada. Notwithstanding this, its object and the work it is accomplishing is not sufficiently understood by the general public.

The College is a Government Institution, designed primarily for the purpose of giving instruction in all branches of military science to Cadets and Officers of the Canadian Militia. In fact, it corresponds to Woolwich and Sandhurst.

The Canadian militia instructors are all officers on the active list of the Imperial army, lend for the purpose, and there is in addition a complete staff of professors and lecturers, the last which form such an important part of the College course. Medical attendance is also provided.

While the College is organized on a strictly military basis the cadets receive a practical and scientific training in subjects essential to a sound modern education.

The course includes a thorough grounding in Mathematics, Civil Engineering, Surveying, Physics, Chemistry, French and English.

The strict disciplining maintained at the College is one of the most valuable features of the course, and in addition the constant practice of gymnastics and drill, outdoor exercises of all kinds, ensures health and excellent physical condition.

Commissions and bursaries of the Imperial service and Canadian Permanent Force are offered annually.

The diploma of graduation is considered equivalent to the examinations conducted by the Royal Engineers, Surveyors to be equivalent to a university degree, and by the Regulations of the Law Society of Ontario, to obtain the same exemptions as a B.A. degree.

The length of the course is three years in three terms of 9½ months each.

The annual competitive examination for admission to the course takes place in May of each year, at the headquarters of the several military districts.

For full particulars regarding this examination and for further information application should be made to the secretary of the Military Council, Ottawa, Ont., or to the Commandant, Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont.



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### ACAMI SOUNDS NOTE OF PRAISE FOR MCGILL MEN

Tells of Graduates' Good Work on Overseas Service.

#### MANY HOLD HIGH RANK

Is Confident That Push Will Go On Through Winter Campaign.

Col. J. G. Adam, medical historical recorder and Canadian A. D. M. S. at Headquarters at London, who has just arrived from Liverpool by the R.M.S. Grampian, is very enthusiastic about the brilliant work which is being done both in France and in England by McGill medical men.

Col. Adam Daily last night, Col. Adam sounded a high note of praise in favour of the McGill medical men who are serving with No. 3 Canadian General Medical Hospital (McGill). He laid special stress, however, upon the brilliant work which McGill medical graduates and undergraduates were doing outside of No. 3 Canadian General Hospital. While acknowledging the splendid work which the McGill Hospital was doing, Dr. Adam warned McGill men not to forget the men who were spreading the name of McGill in other fields of medicine. He mentioned the great reputation which Major Rankin, of No. 6 Canadian Mobile Laboratory was creating for himself in France as a bacteriologist. Col. Adam commented upon the high positions which many McGill men had attained, such as Major Starkey, who is now sanitary expert of the Canadian forces in England; Major Todd, who is on the Pension Commission and on the Committee for the Re-education of Maimed Soldiers, and Captain Orr, who was the first to organize a course on Infective Jaundice. He mentioned the eminent position which Major F. G. Finley, now occupied as the chief Canadian Inspector of Hospitals in England. Major Finley was previously the chief physician of No. 1 Canadian General Hospital. Col. Elder and Col. Birrell, of No. 3 Canadian General and Major Archibald, of the Casualty Clearing Station, all on the McGill Medical staff formerly, are firmly establishing an enviable reputation for McGill in France. Col. Peters, head of No. 10 Field Ambulance, and Col. Cameron, head of No. 3 Field Ambulance, both old McGill men, are distinguishing themselves at the front. The above are just a few of the names which Col. Adam could remember, but there are a great number of McGill medical graduates and undergraduates who are unselfishly devoting their best energies for the relief of the wounded and the dying. The atmosphere of McGill, in the shape of past McGill medical students, permeated the C. A. M. C.

"The big push will go on all winter," declared Col. Adam. "The mud is terrible, and the winter rains will interfere largely with the important work of the aviators, on whom the army depends for the location of ammunition stores and even of guns; but our artillery practice is much superior to the Germans, and the morale of the latter is weakened by the constant feeling that they are being beaten."

Dr. Adam said that the present delay on the Somme was only part of Sir Douglas Haig's slow and sure method.

The British commander took no chances. He was determined to waste not more than a certain percentage of casualties. His policy was thus one with that of the great Joffre, who had been pursuing the "wearing out" plan since 1914 and the Aisne.

On being questioned as to the ultimate effect of the "tanks," Dr. Adam said that they were to be considered only as a temporary expedient. Eventually the Germans would invent some method of combating them, but at present "the moral effect of the tank is very healthy. They spread frightful consternation in the German ranks."

The Allies' supply of ammunition was, of course, unlimited, but indications were that the Germans were suffering in that respect. When Gen. Carleton-Jones was in Flanders lately, in the neighborhood of a well-known town where Canadian troops were stationed, he found that of thirty-four shells dropped in the town in five minutes, twenty-nine were "dead-heads" and failed to explode.

Referring to Russia's supply of ammunition, Dr. Adam was told by an Anglo-Russian who had some knowledge of Russian military affairs, that the sole reason of the great Russian retreat to Riga last year was the explosion through spies of all the great ammunition depots outside Petrograd, which was at that time practically the only source of ammunition supplies for the Russians. Since then, ammunition had been secured in vast quantities from Japan and the United States and there was no possibility of another scarcity of shells.

The spirit of whole-hearted co-operation between the Allies is a remarkable thing," said Col. Adam. "The spirit of the British public, too, is a thing to be wondered at. One remembers the celebrations of such victories as the relief of Mafeking—the flags, the bon-fires and the joy-bells. When the news of the greater and more decisive victories on the Somme was received, there were no signs of rejoicing. There is profound satisfaction, indeed, but their spirit that prevailed was that of grim earnestness to 'carry on,' and there will be no public rejoicing till the end is in sight."

Dr. Adam was impressed with the physique of the French soldier. He was on the average, broader and bigger than the Englishman. Among the British soldiers, the big little Australians stood obviously first in physique.

#### A MONEY MAKER.

First Coster—"Well, pore old Bill's gone."

Second Coster (scornfully)—"Pore, indeed! Luckiest bloke in the market. Couldn't touch nuffink without it turned to money. Insured 'is ouse-burned in a month. Insured 'isself again accidents—broke 'is harm fust week. Joined the burial society last Toosday, and now 'e's ooked it. Pore old Bill, indeed!"—London Punch.

### AT THE THEATRES

An excellent opportunity is afforded the Undergraduates of the University for improving their fluency in French by the famous players at the Princess this week. Each of the artists has a most charming personality, and the play itself is one of special attractiveness. The comedy of "Miquette et sa Mere" is staged in three acts, each of which was heralded by applause by the appreciative audience. Many jokes are introduced throughout the performance, the mannerisms of the jesters adding materially to their humour.

The comedy turns on the life of a young girl, Miquette, who, like many of her sex, are attracted to the stage. She leaves home unbeknown to her mother, to try her fortune before the footlights, under the guidance of a kindly Marquis. Mother follows her daughter to Paris, and there shares in the success of her daughter as a star. Love scenes ensue, and with the treachery of both the curtain falls.

Urban de la Tour Mirande, nephew of the Marquis de la Tour Mirande, is in love with Miquette Grandier, whose mother, Mme. Grandier, keeps a tobac shop. He comes in during Madame's absence, and proposes to her by means of a postcard, which makes her weep, because, as she says, Je suis contente.

His uncle, he says, will tell to mind his own business, but when that gentleman comes in he goes away very quietly when he is told to t'out. The Marquis then persuades Miquette to go to his chateau, which she does, leaving a note saying that she is going away. There the Marquis follows her, and Urbain as well, only he gets sent away again. The Marquis then begins to pay court to her, but is impeded by Minchablin, the comedian, who persuades her that she ought to go on the stage. She then goes to Paris, and the Marquis, following again, tries to persuade her to marry him, and succeeds, more or less, but for Minchablin. She then refuses the Marquis, who proposes to her mother, and is accepted. Miquette then falls into Urbain's arms, and all ends happily, as usual.

Lieut. Hugh Crombie, Sci. '17, of the Canadian Engineers Training Depot, St. Johns, Que., was in the city for the week-end, also Lieut. E. P. Wilson, Sci. '17, Lieut. J. Smythe Hall, Sci. '14, and Lieut. P. W. K. Robertson, Sci. '00, all of the Engineers. Lieut. Robertson paid his first visit to the Union. Since graduation he has been in distant parts.

Lieut. Ernest H. ("Pep") Paisley, of "C" Battery, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, Kingston, was in the city over the week-end.

Returned from Valcartier camp, where he has been connected with the duty attachment, Lieut. W. V. Howard, Arts '16, is in the city. He is about to join a Montreal battalion now being recruited, with a commission.

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Capt. E. F. Newcombe, Law '13, is now attached to the Headquarters staff of the Canadian Training Division in England as an orderly officer. Capt. Newcombe went overseas with the 21st Battalion from Kingston, was wounded and invalided home to Canada. Not long ago he returned to England and was appointed to the staff post already mentioned.

### STUDENTS IN KHAKI

SEE COLLEGE AGAIN  
Many from Engineers' Depot  
Were in the City for the  
Week-end Attractions.

Among interested spectators at the Sophomore-Freshmen sports on Saturday was Lieut. Donald Blair, past student and former hockey player, who is now attached to the 242nd Forestry Battalion. Lieut. Blair has already seen service in France with the Sifton Machine Gun battery, and for the last few months has been recruiting in New Brunswick for the Forestry Battalion.

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Bell Telephone Co., Canadian Ingersoll Rand (3 Contracts), and Walter Blue Factory in Sherbrooke, and Canadian Cottons, Cornwall, Acadia Sugar Refinery (2 blds.), Dartmouth, N.S.; Bank of Montreal, Brantford, Ont.; Mr. Francis McLennan's residence, near Quebec; Canadian Hart Accumulator Co., St. Johns, P.Q.; Gananoque Spring and Axle Works, Gananoque, Ont.; Belding Paul Corticelli, Limited; Montreal Light, Heat and Power Co.; St. Lawrence Sugar Refinery, Loyola College (3 blds.); Toilet Laundry Co., Montreal Baby and Foundling Hospital, Edward Seventh School, Gault Bros., Ltd., and Williams Mfg. Co., all in Montreal.

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Positively all imported tobacco.

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## C.O.T.C. ORDERS GIVE DETAILS ABOUT PARADE

"A," "B" and "C" Companies Parade This Afternoon

"D" COMPANY THIS EVENING

Arts Who Have Lectures May be Transferred to "D" Company.

BATTALION ORDERS NO. 2, by LIEUT.-COL. ROBERT STARKE, O.C., McGill University Contingent, C. O. T. C.

Montreal, October 16th, 1916.

3. Parade.—The Battalion will parade as follows:—

A, B, C Companies, Signallers, Scouts and Band—Tuesday, Oct. 17th, at 4.15 p.m., on the McGill Campus.

D Company—Tuesday, Oct. 17th, at 7.45 p.m., on the McGill Campus.

The whole Battalion will parade on Thursday, the 19th, at 7.45 p.m., and Saturday, the 21st, at 2.45 p.m., on the McGill Campus.

4. Transfer.—Students of the Faculty of Arts who have lectures between 4 and 6 p.m., on Tuesday, may be transferred to D Company, which will drill on Tuesday evenings. They should fall in with D Company, and report their names to the Company Commandant.

5. Band.—Bandsmen will fall in with instruments, at the C. O. T. C. Headquarters at 4.15 p.m. on Tuesday, Oct. 17th.

By Order,  
J. C. SIMPSON,  
Captain,

Adjutant, McGill Cont., C.O.T.C.

## ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION HOLDS MEETING

Special Meeting at Which Granting of Letters is Discussed

A special meeting of the Athletic Association was held in the Union yesterday to discuss the question of granting letters for the various sports this year. The first under consideration was for the Track. It was decided that M's be granted for special merit on the same basis as those last year, in view of the fact that there is no Intercollegiate Track meet this year. This will mean that those obtaining large block letters will have to obtain the requisite number of points, the times and distances being compared with those made at the sports' days of Queens and Varsity this year. It was thought that in this way it would make the letter just as hard to obtain as if an Intercollegiate meet were held.

It was also the opinion of the meeting that large M's should be granted to the football players taking part in the Interfaculty games. The method in which these would be awarded was left to a committee, appointed by the Association. A full announcement of the report of this committee will appear in the "Daily" in the course of a few days.

## DENTISTRY CLINIC AT U. OF C.

Students of the College of Dentistry at the University of California, to demonstrate the completion of the new \$30,000 Dental Infirmary at the Affiliated Colleges in San Francisco will spend to-day at manual labor. This "Labor Day," during which the future dentists will set up dental chairs, move laboratory equipment and set clinic rooms in order will represent 173 days of labor in one.

By Monday morning sixty-five advanced students will be at work caring for the teeth of the throngs who will come to the dental clinic. No charge except for materials used is made for any treatment.

One of the most important of the public school problems of to-day is solved by the establishment of this clinic, which will be a great boon to the 95 per cent of school children who need dental attention. The work, done only by the upper class students, is of highest scientific quality. Four women students will assist the faculty in providing luncheon, an important part of the day's celebration.

PURDUE.—A Ukelele orchestra is to be established by the Department of English.

REGISTRATION FIGURES.

Complete registration figures to date (exclusive of MacDonald College), give an attendance at the University of 990 students. Last year there were 1158 students registered in the same faculties.

good guides as to the food to be consumed.

A man should wear just enough clothing for comfort, and this should not fit him too tightly. His collar and boots, especially, should not be tight,

as many different troubles may originate from these sources. Some people, to prevent colds, wear a lot of clothing around their necks and chests, but this, Dr. Harvey considers to be a mistake. These parts of the body become heated and damp, and the subject is more liable to cold than before.

Good care of the skin is essential. Daily bathing of the right kind results in a fine tonic effect on the skin. It is a mooted question among a great many young men as to whether a hot or a cold shower is the better. Dr. Harvey stated that a cold shower of short duration, taken upon rising every morning, is excellent for one's health. A good rub-down, of course, is necessary after it. A hot shower should seldom be taken, warm or tepid water being used instead. A cold bath is a splendid preventive of colds.

A proper amount of exercise is a necessity and has a very beneficial effect on a man's health. Exercise should, if possible, be taken in the open air, but, of course, it is often necessary to take it indoors.

Referring to rest and sleep, Dr. Harvey stated that eight or nine hours' sleep per day was necessary in order to keep in good health. All the fresh air possible must be obtained, and as much of a man's time as possible spent in the open air. At night the window should be kept open to assure an adequate supply of fresh air.

The Doctor then spoke of a few preventable diseases. Among them he included typhoid fever. Although there had been several epidemics of this disease in Montreal, the tap water supplied now was, in his opinion, safe enough for human consumption.

In concluding his address, Dr. Harvey stated that the C. O. T. C. work would be made light enough so that students taking the work who could not have passed a regular military physical examination would not find it too much for them. The Doctor offered to aid any of the students if his services could be of use to them.

## R.V.C. NOTES.

### R. V. C. '17 HOLDS MEETING.

At a meeting of R.V.C. '17 yesterday, Misses Patton and Jackson were elected to uphold the class in the first of the Inter-Year debates. Miss Fletcher informed the meeting that Arts '17 were filling Xmas boxes to send to their class mates at the front. Their president had inquired whether R. V. C. '17 would be willing to knit socks for the purpose. After some discussion it was moved and carried that Miss Fletcher should find out how many pairs of socks were needed, at what date they should be ready, and if R. V. C. '17 could help in any other way towards further supplies.

### CORRECTIONS OF DATE.

A meeting of the Partial Society of the R. V. C. will be held on Wednesday at 10 o'clock (not 1 o'clock, as before stated). The change is due to the fact that lectures are suspended after 10 o'clock.

The R. V. C. tea room will open on Monday, October 23rd, (not the 20th).

### R. V. C. '18 MEETING.

A meeting of R. V. C. '18 was held in the Common room at 1 p.m. yesterday, with Miss Florence Walker in the chair.

The chief business was the election of debaters for the coming Senior-Junior Debate. Those returned were Miss Grace Gardner and Miss Lois Fowler.

### DELTA SIGMA SOCIETY.

The final rehearsal of those taking an active part in the Opening of Parliament will be held on Tuesday at 5 o'clock. Everyone make an effort to be there, as it is important to have the entire caste present.

### LOOKS LIKE INITIATION, GIRLS!

There is a notice on the Y. W. C. (2) board of the R. V. C. to the following effect: "All freshmen must come Friday morning, October 20th, 1916, at 9 a.m. sharp, to the English room. Strictly no admittance to the basement after 12 p.m. Thursday. They presumably the Freshies, must wear gym suits, shoes, etc., and carry old night-dresses and green sashes, also a large handkerchief as possible. No hair ornaments or jewellery to be worn. Try to learn to swim before hand."

By order of the Sophomores."

Spanish classes at the University of Wisconsin have enrolled more than 700 students this year as compared with less than 500 last year. The increase this year is almost 45 per cent, and that of last year was about 40 per cent.

Other universities throughout the country report a similar increase in enrollment in their Spanish classes. In the University of Wisconsin Spanish was this fall put on an equal basis with German and French in the fulfillment of the language and study required for the B. A. degree.

Spanish classes at the University of



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**PROVINCE OF QUEBEC**

DEPARTMENT OF COLONIZATION, MINES AND FISHERIES.

The chief minerals of the Province of Quebec are Asbestos, Chromite, Copper, Iron, Gold, Molybdenite, Phosphate, Mica, Graphite, Ornamental and Building Stone, Clays, Etc.

The Mining Law gives absolute security of Title and is very favourable to the Prospector.

**MINERS' CERTIFICATES.**

First of all, obtain a miner's certificate, from the Department in Quebec or from the nearest agent. The price of this certificate is \$10.00, and it is valid until the first of January following. This certificate gives the right to prospect on public lands and on private lands, on which the mineral rights belong to the Crown.

The holder of the certificate may stake mining claims to the extent of 200 acres.

**WORKING CONDITIONS.**

During the first six months following the staking of the claim, work on it must be performed to the extent of at least twenty-five days of eight hours.

**SIX MONTHS AFTER STAKING.**

At the expiration of six months from the date of the staking, the prospector, to retain his rights, must take out a mining license.

**MINING LICENSE.**

The mining license may cover 40 to 200 acres in unsurveyed territory. The price of this license is Fifty Cents an acre per year, and a fee of \$10.00 on issue. It is valid for one year, and is renewable on the same terms, on producing an affidavit that during the year work has been performed to the extent of at least twenty-five days' labor on each forty acres.

**MINING CONCESSION.**

Notwithstanding the above, a mining concession may be acquired at any time at the rate of \$5.00 an acre for SUPERIOR METALS, and \$3.00 an acre for INFERIOR MINERALS.

The attention of prospectors is specially called to the territory in the North-Western part of the Province of Quebec, north of the height of land, where important mineralized belts are known to exist.

**PROVINCIAL LABORATORY.**

Special arrangements have been made with the POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL of LAVAL UNIVERSITY, 228 ST. DENIS STREET, MONTREAL